The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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HEAVY BLOWS DEALT ENEMY ALONG BURMA

8 Foe Planes Downed by Our Army Eagles in Combat Over Buthidaung Area

HOSTILE TRUCKS BLASTED

Japanese Dive-Bomber Units Throw Column of 50 Vehicles Into Panic

Domei

AT AN XX BASE IN BURMA, February 12.—Continuing relentless vigorous attacks in pursuit of the retreating enemy, the Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force in the Burma area shot down a total of eight enemy aircraft on February 9.

In a large combined formation of dive-bombers and fighter planes of the Japanese Air Arm, XX in number, the Japanese planes advanced over the Buthidaung and Maungdaw area on the morning of February 9. Discovering a group of about 50 enemy trucks concentrated at XX, the strategic point on the retreating route of the enemy, the Japanese dive-bomber units immediately launched a death-defying bombing attack on the trucks, throwing them into big confusion.

On the other hand, our fighter plane units shot down three enemy Hurricanes and five Spitfires after furious aerial combat with a group of the enemy fighters, which rose to challenge them.

In this severe air duel, the loss on the Japanese side was two planes self-blasted.

Enemy Base Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 12.—The crack units of Imperial Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma area in a big formation of fighters and bombers on the morning of February 10 stormed over the Bawlibazar, the key point of the enemy's supply base in the western part of the Mayu Range.

Having seriously blasted a bridge spanning over the branch stream of the X X River in the vicinity of Bawlibazar, the Japanese attackers caught up with the enemy automobiles assembled on both sides of the banks of the bridge, cutting off the retreat of the enemy troops completely.

In this assault, four enemy Spitfires which attempted a counter-attack against the Japanese Army Wild Eagles, took flight without making any challenge in seeing the mighty advance of the Japanese planes.

Annihilation Imminent

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 12.—With the enemy troops writhing helplessly within the cordon of iron encirclement spread around them by the Japanese Forces, the enactment of a second tragedy of Arakan is now a matter of time.

Meanwhile, our Wild Eagles are giving hot chase to the fleeing enemy remnants in the depth of the Mayu mountains and giving them annihilative blows, each with an unerring hand, and exhilarating scenes are being enacted at every turn. Here is one of them.

"Confound you!" thought the Japanese airman. In the same instant, an enemy Hurricane received our sure-to-kill shot and fell headlong. Another closed in, but no sooner had it made a turn than it burst into flames. Its right wing had been blown off by our machine-gun firing. The red faced enemy pilot shouted something at the top of his voice, when the plane spiralled dizzily down to the ground.

On their way, our Wild Eagles had already bagged three enemy fighter planes.

Over Enemy Position

Going into formation again, the Japanese planes marched on toward the retreating enemy remnants. They were flying at an altitude of X X meters. Passing the divide of the Mayu Range, they were now over the enemy position. Indescribable tension filled the airmen.

Passing XX hamlet, they went down south along the road. Looking ahead, they caught sight of a row of enemy trucks running hither, sending up sand dust.

"There!" Opening their throttle wide open, our Wild Eagles swooped down. There they were! Some 100 motor trucks, loaded to capacity with troops, were fleeing hither, unable to stand the irresistible onrush

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Swiss to Look After Assets in Argentina Owned by Japanese

Japanese interests in Argentina will be represented by the Swiss Government, while Argentine interests in Japan will be looked after by the Swedish Government, it was disclosed in a Foreign Office communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday: The communique follows:—"As the result of the severance of relations between Japan and Argentina, it has been decided by the respective countries that Japanese interests in Argentina shall be represented by the Swiss Government and Argentine interests in Japan by the Swedish Government."

JAVA FORGES AHEAD IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Industrial, Agricultural Plans Make Good Showing; Rice Output Is Increased

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 11.—With the plans for the advance of capital necessary for industrial enterprises, for control of imports and exports and for increased production of cotton and rice as well as for the bolstering of the spinning industry now underway, Java has been placed on a solid economic foundation.

With effective mobilization of abundant manpower and natural resources Java is playing a vital role in the construction of Greater East Asia.

In line with the authorities' policy, the mining industry has been placed under the direct control of the administration and the manufacture of caustic soda, paper and so forth has been launched on a larger scale. With a view to bolster further the industrial activities, the ordinance of January 15 regulating the advance of necessary funds will become effective as from April 1. Accordingly, banking facilities will assume more importance.

With the issuance of the ordinance regulating private enterprises related with imports and exports, commercial activities have been facilitated. In this connection, particularly noticable is the fact that prefectural governors have been invested with the power of dealing with matters connected wiht exports and imports in their respective prefectures.

The Directorate General of the Japanese Military Administration, with the all-out cooperation of the Central Administrative Council of Java, has launched a campaign for the increased production of rice. During November and December last year, a large amount of rice was collected by the authorities. The total output of rice production last year had reached its goal by the middle of December. Due to the early planting of upland rice, new rice will appear on the market by February or March. With proper regulations on the consumption of rice, the supply of this foodstuff in Java has been assured.

In accordance with the five-year project which was into practice last year, the planting of cotton was commenced as early as in December. In eastern Java, particularly in Malang and Madium provinces, large-scale planting will start in February while in Besuki and Surabaya provinces already one-quarter of the planting has been completed.

With the aim of becoming self-sufficient in clothing material, spinning machines have been brought from Japan. However, in view of the urgent demand, hand-spinning is to be greatly encouraged with the mobilization of manpower abundantly available in the island. Through such measures, the mounting demand for clothing materials for military purposes as well as for civilian consumption will be met this year.

TOWERS TO ASSIST NIMITZ

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral John H. Towers, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Naval Air Force, as assistant to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, was announced by the Navy Department today, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

This appointment is observed by military quarters here as reflecting the increased gravity attached by the United States navy to the role of the air arm in the war against Japan.

BOSE REVIEWS HIS ARMY UNITS BEHIND FRONT

Reports Conditions on Firing Line Before Picked Forces of Azad Hind Fauj

MAKES IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

Netaji Voices Absolute Faith in Victory in Interview With Domei Scribe

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN BURMA, February 11.—Subhas Chandra Bose. Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, reviewed picked units of the Indian National Army in the rear at X X today. Mr. Bose reported the war situation and the condition of the units at the front and at the same time expressed his congratulations on the brilliant and daring fighting displayed by his men.

Following the review, Subhas Chandra Bose gave an impressive speech to the officers and men of the Indian National Army, who are now awaiting the order to advance. The gist of his address follows:

"Your comrades in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces are continuing a grand onslaught on the Arakan front. You should turn your minds to your colleagues, fighting valiantly amid the fire of guns. You should concentrate your minds to that point wherein the spirit and aim are always with your comrades.

"To be able to congratulate the war results achieved at the front today is nothing but owing to the fruit of the dauntless fighting and sacrifice on the part of our comrades. Our start is auspicious. Let us advance forward toward victory."

Commander Bose Interviewed By Domei Correspondent

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, February 11.—"That's a telegram of congratulations I'm sending to my officer commanding the troops of the Indian National Army on the achievements at the Arakan front which have just been revealed to the world from Tokyo." With these words Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, greeted me when I called on him at his headquarters. A striking figure in his khaki uniform, Netaji Bose stood in the middle of a sparsely furnished office room with a map spread out in front of him and more maps on the walls around him.

The Netaji had just finished an early morning conference with his staff officers and was ready to receive a stream of callers who were waiting in the ante-room. His face beamed with pride and unbounded optimism as he motioned me to a chair; the next moment he looked grim. His thoughts had flown to the Arakan front. The Netaji turned to me again and said, "It is a long way off but I haven't the faintest doubt that we will do it." He meant, of course, "Delhi."

"What were your feelings in the last few weeks in Burma compared with your feelings when you had your headquarters in Shonan?" I asked. The Netaji pondered for a moment and replied, "As long as I was in Shonan my thoughts were almost wholly concentrated on mobilizing the three million Indians in East Asia and on making them feel at one with their kith and kin in India in their sufferings and in their hopes and aspirations and also in their expectations of armed aid from the east to compel the British to quit India. That was a stage of intense preparation. Since I shifted my headquarters to Burma my eyes have been glued on the Arakan and Chin hills and my thoughts have been absorbed in the future of my motherland and my time has been taken up with the actual marshalling of our forces at the eastern gateway to India. I am so much nearer home that you can easily understand my feelings."

Netaji's Reactions

Asked what was his reaction to the great event now that the Indian National Army, cooperating with the Japanese Forces, had begun to roll back the British forces and were advancing toward Indian territory, the Netaji was silent for a brief moment. He looked at the map and then at me. I knew the answer from his eyes. His words that followed confirmed my guess.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

America Said Finding Difficulty Even in Mobilizing Female Labor

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 11.—Faced by a serious hindrance to the execution of its war policy in consequence of the drain on male manpower resources, the United States Government is trying desperately to mobilize female labor, but there are a lot of snags in the attempt, it is disclosed in reports reaching here.

Already, there is an army of 17,000,000 female laborers in the United States, of whom 2,300,000 were engaged in farm labor (as of July, 1943) and 4,250,000, or nearly 30 per cent, in factory labor on a wage basis as of June, 1943, according to a census announced by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The 4,250,000 female factory hands are distributed as follows: 2,000,000 in munitions industries of first importance, like aircraft and arms, 1,454,500 in munitions industry of secondary importance, such as fibre and leather, 262,000 in vital foodstuff industries and the rest in fields of activity hitherto exclusively men's.

The foregoing list already exhausts the availability of women who are in condition to work, and future labor supply must be sought mainly in family women. The trouble is, however, that family women are either mostly well off or live away from factory zones.

In the meantime, there has been a high rate of job-changing among female workers. A certain factory in January engaged 2,000 female workers, of whom as many as 1,600 have either changed their jobs or resigned. In another case, 3,000 of the 4,000 employed in February have either gone elsewhere for better pay or have resigned. This phenomenon is pretty wide spread and is viewed with serious concern.

Principal among the reasons for the inconstancy of female workers are (1) some lines of work are not fit for women and (2) family responsibilities, which have increased manifold with the enforcement of the rationing system and the lack of service industries, like laundry. Still another reason is found in unsatisfactory nursing facilities. For instance, the nurseries under the management of the Federal Work Administration are unpopular, first because they are housed in the former W.P.A. buildings and are far from the place of work, second because the use of the former W.P.A. buildings is injurious to women's pride and third because the charges are too high (in some cases they charge $1.00 a day).

All in all, the program of mobilizing female labor is already beset with a great many difficulties and its success is considered most unlikely.

BENGAL THREATENED BY ANOTHER FAMINE

Government Inefficiency in Collecting and Distributing Bumper Rice Crop Cause

(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, February 11.—With tens of thousands of the destitute again drifting back to the cities due to the inefficiency of the Bengal Government in collecting and distributing the bumper rice harvest, a second famine with even greater suffering threatens Bengal's disease-ridden millions, according to a report from New Delhi.

Rice prices, which fell from 40 rupees to 11 and 12 rupees a maund as the new grain began to come on the market, are rapidly rising. Already the black market is selling at 22 rupees which is five rupees above the controlled price. The scarcity is attributed to various causes—the lack of confidence in normal trade channels by which the grain reaches the market, hoarding by cultivators and consumers, and the general inefficiency of the administrative machine which is incapable of dealing with the present complicated economic, social, and political problems.

Rice is not reaching the mills in adequate quantities. Furthermore, it is reported that most of the mills have already closed down. Usually 10,000,000 maunds of rice have been milled by this time each year, but millers report that only 1,500,000 have passed through the mills thus far this year.

Critics blame the Bengal Government for employing business men who are inexperienced in the rice trade instead of using normal trade channels for the collection and distribution of the harvest. It is clearly apparent that the responsibility for the continued muddle must be shared between the Bengal Government, Bengal politicians, the Government of India, and the India Office.

Though the Viceroy of India, Wavell, has promised drastic action, there has thus far been only one directive to the Bengal Government. Because of its reluctance to interfere with the affairs of the provincial Government, the Government of India appears content to repeat its usual policy of watching the muddle develop.

With millions of lives at stake, it is definitely clear that an efficient administrative personnel should be drafted immediately and that Mr. Casey on his arrival at the end of the month should take over the full administration of Bengal.

Quake Again Hits San Juan

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—The city of San Juan in western Argentina, which was nearly leveled in an earthquake which visited the area on January 15, was again rocked by considerably severe tremors today causing casualties, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires. Quakes were also felt in nine other cities within the area.

LAND VOICES ALARM OVER SHIP SITUATION

Says Europe Invasion Plans May Be Affected Referring to January Low

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The commercial tonnage construction in the United States in January hit the lowest monthly figure since February last year, according to a Washington dispatch quoting Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the American Maritime Commission. Land was quoted as saying that the January production decreased from the 208 ships of December to only 124.

Voicing alarm at the situation, Land said that even considering that other types of ships might have been built during the period the drastic drop was an unexpected one, and added, "We cannot produce with the same speed as our fighting forces if this continues." Land was evidently referring to the increased attrition involved in the fighting.

Implying that strikes, war-weariness and sabotage were interfering with American shipbuilding, Land declared, "It seems that 2,000,000 men must be sent across the oceans this year and enormous quantities of equipments are needed if our European invasion plans are to be realized. Therefore we must get the authority of preventing any delay in realizing our production program."

REICH PUPILS IN JAVA AID GROW-MORE-FOOD PLAN

Devote Spare Time to Cultivation of Cassava; Malano Residents Hold Weeding Week

Special

MADIOEN, February 11.—East Java's 150 pupils of the German school, Hitler Schuele, on the Saragan plateau are participating in the grow-more-food movement by devoting their spare hours to the cultivation of cassava.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the neighboring province of Malano successfully concluded a "weeding week" during the first week of the month, during which time 99 per cent of the areas designated was cleared of weed.

Labor service in Probolinggo City area was participated in by the wives of the mayor and the district chief, as well as by the Eurasian inhabitants. The Malang provincial office will sponsor a second weeding week beginning Sunday.

Chiang Said Moving Capital

Domei

CANTON, February 12.—The Chungking regime is reported to have decided to move the seat of the administration to Chengtu in Szechwan Province and accordingly, construction work has been planned there, a broadcast from Chungking disclosed.

REICH ATTACKS NOW THREATEN FOE AT NETTUNO

Morale of Anglo-American Forces Sags as Chances for Reinforcements Appear Slim

SERIOUSNESS IS ADMITTED

Roosevelt, MacKenzie King Declare War Situation Below Rome Is Tense

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—Powerful units of the Germans are pressing upon the anti-Axis forces on the Nettuno beachhead for an extent of 50 kilometers with an overwhelming momentum, as a result of which the anti-Axis forces on the beachhead are facing the danger of annihilation, according to information received here from the front.

Since this morning the Germans have driven strong wedges into the anti-Axis position and the only forlorn hope of the anti-Axis forces is the arrival of the main force of the American 5th Army to reinforce them.

An Associated Press report via Algiers says that while the German cross-fire is increasing in fury and striking power, the Anglo-American holders of Nettuno are steadily sagging in morale as the chances that the reinforcement would come are extremely slender. A United Press report from Naples characterizes the situation as the gravest crisis that has ever faced the anti-Axis forces since their defeat at Salerno Bay.

Seriousness Admitted

Another Algiers dispatch reports that the anti-Axis military authorities for the Mediterranean area today admitted the seriousness of the situation under fire of press quizzes.

"The counter-offensive of the German is terrific and the anti-Axis forces on the Anzio beachhead have been put on the defensive," they are quoted as saying. "They are now facing a grave crisis. They have made only one attack, which has proved unsuccessful.

"There is opinion in favor of concealing all unpleasant facts which might depress the people at home but this is no time in which to create an atmosphere of roseate optimism. The Germans can not only blockade the ports of Nettuno and Anzio but they still control two highways leading from Rome to Cassino and they are in possession of the city of Cassino. The anti-Axis forces are trying to break through the Gustav line but the line still continues to cut off the anti-Axis reinforcements from the Cassino front to Nettuno. The landing at Anzio has not served to lift the anti-Axis gloom on the Italian front."

According to a Washington dispatch, President Roosevelt at today's press conference sought to draw an optimistic veil over the Italian front situation.

"The situation on the bridgehead south of Rome is quite tense but it is not necessarily desperate because the anti-Axis forces still enjoy air and sea power over the area. We are praying for favorable weather to facilitate the operations of the anti-Axis air and sea forces."

New York Paper Pessimistic

The New York Times, however, in its editorial for February 10, admitted the miserable defeat of the anti-Axis forces at Nettuno and remarked: "Unless the anti-Axis forces have large quantities of arms superior to those of the Germans, they must sacrifice many lives in resisting the far superior force of the Germans." The paper emphasized that on the Italian front, as on other fronts, lives should be conserved by throwing huge quantities of materials into the struggle.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada, today declared that the anti-Axis forces must be prepared to face on the Italian front the most miserable defeat they had yet encountered. "And should they be defeated, the second front would certainly be delayed for years."

U.S. Officer Disappointed

Special

LISBON, February 11.—A United Press report from Algiers quoted certain informants from Italy as saying that the anti-Axis beachhead below Rome may become a liability rather than an asset. The dispatch said that Lieutenant-General Mark Clark, commander of the United States 5th army, was believed to be

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Two Army Officers, New Guinea Heroes, Granted Promotions

Colonel Shigeyoshi Yamamoto, to whose unit a citation was issued and whose brilliant military achievement has been brought to the gracious knowledge of the Throne, was promoted to the rank of major-general under date of January 2, 1943, it was officially announced Saturday. Major Tsuneichi Yamamoto, who was similarly honored, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel under date of December 8, 1942.

CHUNGKING DIVIDED ON WAR WITH JAPAN

Polish Woman Journalist Says 'Feudal' Group Favors Peace With Nippon

Special

LISBON, February 11.—The recently published book, "Shark Fins and Millet," by the Polish woman journalist, Ralf Sues, which describes her experiences while a resident in China for several years between 1936 and 1941, during which time she was also in the employment of the Chungking propaganda office, shows dissension in Chungking circles over the futile resistances against Japan, according to a review of the book received from New York.

Sues' book was described as sharply critical of the "feudal" group in Chungking which allegedly ostensibly participates in the war against Japan but in reality pursues contrary aims, favoring peace with Japan, and is hostile to the "United nations and a united front." The group was also described in the book as opposing democratic reforms, defending the status quo and having strong pro-Fascist tendencies.

The book says that the leaders of feudal group are War Minister Ho Ying-chin, who was chiefly responsible for the acts against the new Fourth and Eighth Route armies which closely resemble civil war, Education Minister Chen Li-fu, whose secret police suppress every democratic tendency, and a handful of corrupt financiers and bureaucrats, who firmly control Chungking's food and strategic raw materials. These men are said to be making exhorbitant profits and threatening to bring about Chungking's economic collapse.

Sues says that Ho Ying-chin and Chen Li-fu assert that the anti-Axis Powers will never accept Chungking as a fourth member of the big four among the anti-Axis nations and therefore Chungking should make "honorable peace" with Japan. She says that in order to enable Chiang Kai-shek to rid his regime of such pro-Fascists he must be given proof that the anti-Axis Powers consider Chungking as one of the big four anti-Axis nations. She says that that proof would consist of a representation of Chungking generals in the Far Eastern command, increased lend-lease shipments via air if necessary, the admittance of Chungking to post-war planning boards, and the assignment of military and diplomatic representatives to the areas of the Eighth Route and new Fourth armies.

NIPPON ARMY IN BURMA CELEBRATES EMPIRE DAY

Worships Toward Imperial Palace; Azad Hind Fauj Also Joins in Holding Rites

Domei

ON THE SOUTHERN INDO-BURMA FRONT, February 11.—In observance of Kigensetsu, Japanese Forces on the Indo-Burmese border worshipped in the direction of the Imperial Palace at 8:30 a.m. today.

At the same time, other Japanese Units which had just completed the grand encirclement operation in annihilating the British Fifth and Seventh Divisions on the border also observed the auspicious day by worshipping toward the Imperial Palace, it was revealed by K. Maruyama of the Army Press Corps.

The Indian National Army which is marching on to New Delhi in cooperation with the Japanese Forces, joined the latter in the celebration.

Finnish Cabinet Meets

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The Finnish cabinet has been meeting daily since February 8, according to reports from Helsinki.

TWO CITATIONS AWARDED UNITS FOR GALLANTRY

Buna and Basabua Garrisons Display Exceptional Bravery In Defense of New Guinea

MEN FIGHT TILL BITTER END

By Paying Supreme Sacrifice They Materially Assist Subsequent Operations

A unit composed of part of the Kenmotsu Unit and Kamiyoshi Unit and the Yamamoto Unit and its sub-units, which in countering the American-Australian flanking attack on the Buna and Basabua positions on New Guinea between November 15, 1942 and January 2, 1943, displayed exceptional gallantry in action and contributed enormously to the subsequent campaign of the Imperial Army, were cited by the Army Commander and the matter was brought to the attention of the Throne, it was announced in a communique issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Saturday.

The communique follows:

"To the Buna Garrison Unit and the Basabua Garrison Unit which, in spite of their numerical inferiority, defended the base to the rear in the course of a reverse-turn campaign conducted from the Stanley Mountains on New Guinea toward the end of 1942, the Army Commander issued a citation under date of February 11, 1943 and the matter has been brought to the gracious attention of the Throne."

CITATION

To the Buna Garrison Unit (Built Up Around Part of the Kenmotsu Unit and the Kamiyoshi Unit and Commanded by Colonel Yamamoto):

The above unit, between November 18, 1942 and January 2, 1943, garrisoned the Buna area under the command of Colonel Yamamoto and, jointly with the naval force in that area, frequently carried out powerful counter-offensives against the American-Australian forces which were attempting to attack our flank. Day and night it endured the terrific rifle fire, bombing and gunfire directed by the enemy at its position and met the furious tank attacks and other actions of the enemy with a most splendid morale. Fighting fiercely and long, the unit did its duties until the greater part of the unit had been killed in action or had been wounded, thus contributing enormously to the subsequent success of the Army. The endurance and the death-defying daring and initiative shown by the unit manifested the quintessence of the Imperial Army spirit and set an example for the rest of the Army. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to grant this citation to the above unit. February 11, 1943. Army Commander.

CITATION

To the Basabua Garrison Unit (Yamamoto Unit and Its Sub-Units):

The above unit, upon being assigned to defend the point of landing at Basabua under command of Major Yamamoto between November 15, 1942 and December 7, frequently carried out daring counter-attacks on the enemy, in mixed units of sick soldiers, army employees and the like, and dulled the edge of the enemy offensive. Finally, in a narrow area, it met with a flanking attack of the enemy and was subjected to terrific machine-gun fire and bombing at the hands of enemy aircraft and concentrated artillery and trench mortars which were maintained incessantly day and night. Many of the members of the unit were killed or wounded, its position almost entirely demolished and the situation was of the most miserable and depressing nature imaginable but throughout all perfect unity was maintained until the last and the unit defended its position without budging one inch. Twice it gave cover to the landing of the reinforcements and facilitated the subsequent operations.

This is an instance of having manifested the stuff of which the Imperial Army is made, countering with a much inferior force an overwhelming pressure of numerical strength and volume of arms and equipment exerted by the enemy, thereby setting an example to the rest of the Army. Accordingly, I take pleasure in granting this citation to the above unit. February 11, 1943. Army Commander.

As an American convoy began landing at a point near Harike, 10 kilometers southeast of Buna, since the morning of November 16, the Army Commander at once placed a force of about 1,000 men, consisting of part of the Tanaka Unit, Kenmotsu Unit and Kamiyoshi Unit and

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

TWO CITATIONS AWARDED UNITS

(Continued From Page 1)

replacements of the Yamamoto Unit commanded by Captain Koike, under the command of Colonel Shigeyoshi Yamamo'o, who was on his way to the post as commander, to be dispatched to New Guinea on four ships to land there and reinforce the garrison force.

The reinforcement unit under Colonel Yamamoto landed at Basabua on the night of November 17 in spite of enemy interference and proceeded at once to Buna.

The garrison at Buna had planned to attack while the enemy landing was not yet completed but owing to the excessive numerical inferiority it decided to lie in wait for the enemy near the eastern edge of the airdrome.

With the arrival of the Yamamoto reinforcement on November 19, the garrison force gave battle to the enemy with a far superior numerical streng h, to the east of the airdrome and inflicted heavy damage but the enemy steadily gained in numbers and the line fell into a state of freeze.

On November 19, before the beginning of the battle, Colonel Yamamoto had proceeded to Guiruwa, to the South of the scene of battle, and from there saluted from afar the colors of the unit just placed under his command and hurried to Buna where he took charge of a mixed unit o her than the one placed under his command. It must have been a source of regret to the colonel that he could not even see the colors of his new unit and that he could not command the unit in person but the situation on the Buna and Guiruwa lines was such that it was impossible for the commander to do so.

Meanwhile, the enemy had secured more reinforcements and made preparations for at ack. The Americans came under a strong cover of aircraft and repeated onslaught after onslaught but on each occasion the Japanese beat them back from the airdrome with heavy damage and, by da'ing night attacks, threw terror into the enemy ranks. Dragging in trees torn up by enemy bombing the Japanese strengthened their positions and undertook to hold Buna with renewed determination.

Daily, however, the enemy strength grew larger and by landing powerful guns and tanks, the American began to take to a full-dress frontal attack.

Terrific Battle Rages

During the period between early December and about the 15th of the month, the enemy concentrated his offensive on the eastern edge of the airdrome, and, under cover of terrific artillery fire, continued to at ack with unflagging fury. By infantry charge, mountain gunfire and anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese wrecked about 10 enemy tanks, or, by luring the enemy wi hin close range, contrived to hold the airdrome.

Since December 25, however, the enemy shifted focal points of attack to Warisota and Buna and a powerful force began to press upon the Japanese right wing. Accordingly, the Japanese contracted the left wing and made new dispositions so as to make the central part of the airdrome their first line. With the latter as the right wing and placing it under the command of Major Kenmotsu, Colonel Yamamoto moved his headquarters to the western edge of the airdrome.

Meanwhile, daring successive night attacks were delivered upon the enemy. Men, including those who were not infantrymen, advanced to the first line and fought and caused heavy damage to the enemy. On more than one occasion they compelled the enemy to replace the first line force. But the Japanese did not remain unscathed. The various commanders now found it almost impossible to obtain reserves.

On about December 28, the enemy managed to drive a wedge into the central disposi ion of the Japanese and, despite the valiant struggle of the defenders to beat back the Americans, they contrived to cut the Japanese line in two due to our lack of numerical strength.

The Japanese strength at the time was only 250 officers and men, all told. All their heavy guns had been destroyed. Colonel Yamamoto worked like a titan to reverse the tide of battle, but realizing the hopeless situation of his depleted force, made his final report to his command officer. Then, on January 2, before daybreak, he led a gallant charge at the head of what remained of his unit into the midst of the overwhelming enemy force and went down fighting among his men. The very same day, Major Kenmotsu, in the Buna area, led a similar charge and fell with all his men.

Upon the arrival of fresh reinforcements, about 150 others who had still been fighting, were rescued.

Outline of Battle

The following is an outline of the progress of the fighting of the Garrison Units at Basabua.

1. Prompted by the urgent necessity of guarding the neighborhood of Basabua the following units hurriedly departed from Guiruwa for Basabua on November 18.

The Uchida Unit (made up of Lieutenant Uchida and others, totalling approximately 200, all of whom were comparatively energetic among the inmates of the Guiruwa hospital). The Nakamura Unit (made up of Lieutenant Nakamura and army attendants, totalling approximately 60). The Mori Unit (made up of Lieutenant Mori and others, totalling 30).

These units were under the direction of Major Tsuneichi Yamamoto, commander of the temporarily organized XX Unit.

2. The Unit hurriedly completed preparations for departure. At 10 p.m. it left Guiruwa. Marching at night and overcoming untold difficulties it finally arrived at Basabua at 9 a.m. on the 17th. On the way some of the patients of the field hospital dropped under the strain of forced night marches.

3. Major Yamamoto immediately made a disposition of the Unit placing the Uchida Unit at the extreme right, the Mori Unit in the center, and the Nakamura Unit to the left. Work was then begun on the construction of positions.

4. The unit commanded by Colonel Yamamoto, which was assigned to rescue Buna, landed on the night of the 17th. From the early morning of the 24th a small enemy unit began to advance toward our right wing. The Uchida unit counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy. In this way it covered the unit for the rescue of Buna.

Distance to Foe Shortens

5. From the early morning of the 19th the enemy approached gradually from the right, until at about 3 p.m. only a distance of from 150 to 200 meters separated us from the enemy. Then the battle began.

According to a prearranged plan, the Garrison Units counter-attacked along the entire front simultaneously. They caught and inflicted considerable damage to the enemy before they arrived at our positions, and repulsed it. It chased the fleeing enemy for a distance of nearly two kilometers. Then it returned to the original position.

6. At 10 a.m. on the 20th a formation of enemy fighters and bombers, totalling more than ten, came to attack us. They machine-gunned and bombed our positions. The machine-gun attack lasted for about three hours.

7. From the early morning of the 21st the enemy brought up fresh reserves who attacked with the support of more than 10 trench mortars. There was fierce fighting all day. Toward evening we made a sortie and the enemy retreated before us.

The enemy troops who appeared in front of our positions were instantly shot by our vigilant snipers.

Reinforcements Arrive

In the night Lieutenant Ogi and others, supplementing the Yamamoto unit which was to be a new reinforcement unit, succeeded in effecting a landing. The Garrison Units performed the function of covering the landing operations and all were in high spirits. Surgeon Captain Yamamoto and 63 others came from Guiruwa to reinforce the Garrison. The main body of the group was used at once in strengthening our first line of defense.

8. From the morning of the 22nd enemy planes came to attack us and fired machine-guns and dropped bombs. By degree their ground units neared our positions. The fighting grew in intensity.

About this time the enemy began to concentrate its fire on the spot from which smoke from our kitchen was rising making it extremely difficult for us to prepare our food.

Enemy Put to Rout

Before 7 p.m. Lieutenant Maegaki and others, 80 in all, arrived from Guiruwa to help us. They were assigned to make a detour to the rear left of the enemy. At the same time the main force counter-attacked the enemy violently. The enemy in front of our positions was driven back at about 11 p.m. Then we prepared for future counter-attacks.

9. At early dawn on the 23rd in full force we counter-attacked the enemy putting them to rout.

War results: 80 bodies left behind by the enemy, five trench mortars, 13 light machine-guns, 26 automatic rifles, and a multitude of other arms captured. Damage to our side: 30 killed and 50 wounded.

After the enemy was put to rout, we at once rearranged our positions in preparation for the next attack.

At about 5 p.m. the enemy became active and began the work of constructing positions from 70 to 150 meters in front of our line.

10. On the 24th, the enemy, falling back, put up stubborn resistance bringing up more trench mortars, making a total of more than 20 such guns. Far away a field artillery company appeared. The violent bombardment was beyond description. Our casualties rapidly mounted. Not only those slightly wounded but also those severely shot dressed in temporary bandages, fought heroically, shoulder to shoulder, until they dropped.

Rations Practically Disappear

Biscuits were almost gone. There was no means of cooking the little rice that was left. We drank the water at the bottom of the bomb craters without boiling it and kept on fighting. We began to suffer more damage to our equipment. We endeavored to make use of captured arms. By this time our casualties claimed half the original number. At night Lieutenant Yamazaki and others, 80 in all, came from Guiruwa to aid us.

11. The fighting continued with undiminished fury from the 25th till the 28th.

The greater part of the combatants on our first line were stricken with recurring malaria and colonitis. Groaning under a temperature of 40 degrees and with an acute pain in the bowels the men went on fighting, defending the positions desperately. The bombardments and bombings of the enemy became more and more fierce.

12. On the 29th the bombing of enemy planes defied description. We quickly suffered losses in 26 killed and 48 wounded.

13. On the 30th the enemy was relieved by crack units who commenced a fresh attack. Toward evening rice-balls for all of us, enough to last for one day, arrived from Guiruwa. All shed tears of gratitude.

Takasago Tribe Volunteer

14. On the night of December 1 a group of 20 volunteers of the Takasago tribe arrived. They came round the coast and down the Kumushi River. Major Yamamoto suggested to them that they should leave at once for Guiruwa. They refused saying.

"We have hitherto only been occupied with transportation and there has not been a single occasion where we did any actual fighting. Men are mortal and we desire to end our lives in the glorious and traditional manner of the members of the Imperial Forces."

Major Yamamoto was profoundly moved. He agreed to the men's proposal. He gave them captured rifles and arranged for them to cooperate with the units on the left wing of our line.

The volunteer corps made a surprise attack on the enemy, killed 50 enemy troops, captured 15 light machine-guns, also automatic rifles, quantities of ammunition, and numerous rifles. Later, the enemy's strength increased, and communication with the main force of the Garrison Units was severed. Throughout the night the men fought heroically and they all died gallantly at their posts before daylight.

Radio Set Blown Up

15. About midnight on the 12th the wireless apparatus received a direct bomb hit, cutting our communication with the main force of the detachment.

16. There was also fierce fighting on the 3rd. The commander of the Nakamura unit, on the left wing, was wounded four times. His place was taken by Lieutenant Oba who was killed in action. Second Lieutenant Aiba then assumed command and fought bravely. By evening all members of the unit had died gloriously.

Among the army attendants were many Chosenese. All these men fought and died heroically.

17. From the 4th till the 7th the fighting continued unabated. There was no time to take care of the wounded. Bleeding profusely, the men kept up the fight. Some of the wounded who felt that they had not much longer to live, clutched hand-grenades and charged into the enemy ranks.

The enemy gradually approached. The space between the opposing forces lessened to about ten meters. A close fight ensued.

Contact With Guiruwa Made

Toward evening the Yamazaki unit guarding the right wing of the first line of the Uchida unit was wiped out. Men were sent to establish contact with the Guiruwa Garrison. By swimming the sea, they finally arrived at Guiruwa only to fall immediately upon their arrival. So we could not receive their report of the result of their mission.

18. On December 8 Major Yamamoto made his last resolve. His idea was to throw the entire strength in a final decisive fight with the enemy in which he and all men under him were to die in honor. He posted his men accordingly. The entire strength at that time was 50 able-bodied and 100 wounded men. The wounded unflinchingly took part in the charge.

With nightfall our unit charged against the enemy. It broke through the enemy positions to a depth of 150 meters. Eventually the fight turned into a hand-to-hand struggle.

Major Yamamoto slashed several enemy troops but he was hit in the chest by a bullet fired from long range, and went down heroically.

The fierce night battle within their positions continued until about 10 a.m. the next day, that is the 9th. Only 20 of them pierced the enemy positions and succeeded in getting through to Guiruwa. All the others died at their action posts.

Heavy Blows Dealt Enemy Along Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

of our land Units.

What a bag! Lowering the altitude, our ace fliers got ready for bombing. The enemy must have caught sight of us. Enemy soldiers on the dashing trucks were seen to be making ado, swinging their hands in excitement. The altitude was XX meters.

A Japanese plane swooped down on the truck in the lead loaded with 20 remnants, who were shouting something, throwing up their hands in consternation. The plane almost crashed into the truck, when it soared instantly.

The fliers looked back on the ground. White smoke rose from the truck. A deafening explosion followed in the next instant. It was a nice direct hit!

Daring Repeated Attacks

The other Wild Eagles by turns were making daring repeated attacks. Taken completely aback, the enemy did not even return fire. Some of the vehicles were in flames. Others had overturned. Still others were falling down both sides of the mountain path.

"See what you'll get!" Shells and machine-gun bullets were showered from a very low altitude.

All this is but one of the numerous similar scenes being unfolded everywhere. The much vaunted enemy counter-offensive is proving utterly powerless before our iron defense, and the re-enactment of the tragedy of Arakan is approaching every moment.

In the meantime, our Wild Eagles are winging their way ahead in search of more prey.

Reich Attacks Now Threaten Foe at Nettuno

(Continued From Page 1)

bitterly disappointed with the failure of the operation.

The dispatch hinted that Clark was consoling himself by claiming that the beachhead succeeded in drawing a total of 13 German divisions to the Italian front, including at least one from southern France. Not attempting to minimize the seriousness of the situation, military sources at the anti-Axis headquarters said on Thursday that almost the entire available Mediterranean air force, including heavy bombers, which previously were thrown in only when the situation was serious as at Salerno and Kasserine Pass in Tunisia, were being used.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Sun correspondent with the American fifth army near Cassino, reported that there was considerable disappointment because the anti-Axis forces failed to block rapidly the German transportation lines immediately after the initial landings at Anzio and Nettuno. He said that their infantry was relatively weaker.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN FACES WHITE SLAVERY CHARGE

Special

LISBON, February 11.—In conjunction with the wave of immorality which has been spreading througnout the United States within the past few months, Charlie Chaplin, veteran film comedian, was indicted together with six other persons on the charge of violating the Mann (white slavery) Act, according to a dispatch from Hollywood.

White-haired, 54-year-old Chaplin was charged on the first count with taking Miss Joan Barry, his former protoge, with him to New York "for immoral purposes" in October 1942.

Chaplin was also indicted on three other counts charging conspiracy to violate the constitutional rights of Miss Barry.

Pending in the California State Superior Court is a paternity suit by Miss Barry against Chaplin claiming that he is the father of her five-month-old daughter.

Chaplin has been a prominent Hollywood figure since the beginning of the southern California film industry and it is reputed that he is worth at least $8,000,000. The veteran comedian is still a British subject despite his residence of more than 30 years in the United States.

Should Chaplin be convicted on all the charges, he would face the possible maximum of 23 years in prison and possible deportation to Britain on his release.

Bose Reviews His Army Units Behind Front

(Continued From Page 1)

"It simply means this: we have definitely entered the final stage in our struggle," the Netaji said with characteristic deliberateness. "It only remains for us now to fight on without halting, without looking back, until we storm the British stronghold in Delhi. Our confidence is stronger and our determination is grimmer."

With the interview concluded I approached his entourage to get an idea of the Netaji's daily routine. A man with incredible energy, the Netaji works nearly 20 hours a day. He is up at 7 a.m. and works steadily until the early hours of next morning, never retiring until 3 or 4 a.m. He spends an hour or two reading the latest dispatches from the front until breakfast. Incidentally, since coming to Burma, he has put himself on Indian National Army rations, eating the same food as the ordinary soldier, which gives him a feeling of oneness with the common soldier of his army.

Following breakfast, he goes to his headquarters and plunges into conference with his staff officers and holds interviews. Lunch is the only brief break in his busy schedule of conferences, consultations and interviews until 6 p.m. when the Netaji has an hour of recreation to keep physically fit. A refreshing bath followed by dinner and after-dinner conferences follow, with the last caller leaving at 1 a.m. or later. The Netaji then retires to his study to work more hours before taking a brief sleep.

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Rites to Commission Malai Army Officers Are Held in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, February 11.—The ceremony of commissioning officers of the Malai Volunteer Army was held today, the auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu. The function was attended by members of the organizing committee and other leaders of the Army. Following worship in the direction of the Imperial Palace and the singing of Kimigayo, cadets received their respective commissions from Major XX of the Japanese Army, acting chairman of the organizing committee.

NO NEW TITLE PLANNED

Subject Comes Up as Princess Elizabeth Will Be 18 on April 21

Special

LISBON, February 11.—King George VI does not contemplate making any changes in the title of Princess Elizabeth, who will be 18 years of age on April 21, it was officially announced from Buckingham Palace, according to a London dispatch.

Earlier this week, it had been reported that the Welsh Parliamentary Party headed by Lloyd George would sponsor a movement to confer the title of Princess of Wales on her.

A number of members of Parliament of all parties, the public and the inhabitants of Wales had supported this suggestion.

NATIONAL SAVINGS GOAL SET AT ¥36,000,000,000

Nation Must Save ¥100,000,000 Per Day During 1944-45 Fiscal Year

The goal of Japan's national savings for the 1944-45 fiscal year was fixed at ¥36,600,000,000 by the Finance Ministry, it was reported to Saturday's Cabinet meeting by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. The matter was announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. the same day. This amount represents a rapid increase of about ¥9,000,000,000, or more than 32 per cent, over the present fiscal year's total. This means that the Japanese nation must save ¥100,000,000 a day.

As regards the State funds distribution plan for the next fiscal year, the Government announces that the national income is estimated at ¥60,000,000,000, of which the Government needs ¥42,500,000,000. This amount will be raised by means of tax and other revenue totalling ¥14,000,000,000 and bonds totalling ¥28,500,000,000. In addition, the Government needs about ¥6,000,000,000 for production increase. The goal thus is fixed with the addition of ¥28,500,000,000 to ¥6,000,000,000.

U.S. Destroyer Launched

Domei

LISBON, February 10.—The United States Navy Department announced yesterday that a new escort-destroyer, Michel, was launched the same day, according to Washington reports.

"Vocal Duet and Quartet Evening"

Sponsored by Tokyo Gakusei Kyokai (Vocal Society)

Tues., Feb. 15, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

ARTISTS:

TANEKO SEKI, NORIKO KAYAHARA (Soprano), TOMOKO NAGAI, KAYOKO NOBORISAKA (Mezzo-Soprano), KANYA INOUYE, YUZABURO JINGUJI, OSAMU HARADA (Tenor), KIKUICHI OHCHI (Baritone)

Program

DUET:
S. Nomura: "Etsuno Kuni"
Katayama: "Wareta Chawan"

QUARTET:
S. Nomura: "Yamabushi"

QUARTET:
Gounod: From "Faust"
Puccini: From "La Boheme"

TRIO:
Ponchielli: From "La Gioconda"

DUET:
Verdi: From "Traviata"
Bizet: From "Carmen"
Mascagni: From "Cavalleria Rusticana"
Puccini: From "La Boheme"
Verdi: From "Rigoletto"

ADMISSION: ¥2.40 (Reserve Seats), ¥1.50—Incl. Tax
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Yamano Music Store, and Hibiya Public Hall.

Sixth Subscription DANCE RECITAL (1944)

by Mr. and Mrs. NOBUTOSHI TSUDA

(Both Graduates of Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin)

Sunday, February 20, at 1 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan

The prog am includes Themes from Buddhism, "State of Nirvana," "Justice," "State of Enlightenment," "Artist's Monologue," "Spirit of the Earth," etc.

Without Musical Accompaniment, Only by Percussion Instruments.

ADMISSION: ¥4.00, ¥3.10 (Reserve Seats), ¥2.40—Incl. Tax.
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Stores and Nihon Seinenkan.

SUBSCRIPTION RECITAL (1944)—April 16, June 18, October 15, Dec. 17, (Matinee) 1 p.m.

For subscription tickets, please apply TSUDA DANCE STUDIO, No. 3 Aoyama-Takagicho, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. 36-1999)

The 35th Evening of KOSEI BUNKA
Sponsored by Dai Toa Music Office

Ballet and Symphony Music by
YUSAKU AZUMA
and his Troupe
Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra
Directed by TADASHI HATTORI

Saturday, February 19 (6 p.m.)
Sunday, February 20 { Matinee 1 p.m. / Soiree 6 p.m.
at KYORITSU AUDITORIUM

Program

1. Symphony Orchestra
Strauss: Beau Danube bleu
Rossini: Barbiere di Siviglia
2. Ballet with Orchestra
Mozart: King of Meadow
Mozart: Serenade (Ballet Classic)
Weber: Spirit of Rose (Ballet Romantic)
(with stage setting by JUICHI ITO)
and four other numbers.

Admission: Satur., Feb. 19—¥4.00 (Reserve Seat), ¥2.80
Sun., Feb. 20—¥3.00—incl. tax
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Store, or DAI TOA Music Office (Tel. 37-1354).

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PUCCINI

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CHARACTERS

MIMI, a maker of embroidery	ROSETTA PAMPANINI (Soprano)
MUSETTA, a grisette	LUBA MIRELLA (Soprano)
RODOLFO, a poet	LUIGI MARINI (Tenor)
MARCELLO, a painter	GINO VANELLI (Baritone)
COLLINE, a philosopher	TANCREDI PASERO (Bass)
SCHAUNARD, a musician	ARISTIDE BARACCHI (Baritone)
BENOIT, a landlord	SALVATORE BACCALONI (Bass)
PARPIGNOL, an itinerant toy vender	GIUSEPPE NESSI (Tenor)

Period: About 1830, in Paris

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COURAGEOUS STAND IN MARSHALLS TOLD

Officers Describe Struggle of Nippon's Fighting Men in South Pacific

Despite the enemy's bold counter-offensive against the Marshall Islands, Japanese airmen in collaboration with the ground crew are dauntlessly putting up a gallant fight regardless of the numerous hardships encountered there, declared two officers who recently returned to Japan after participating in actual operations in Kuezyerin, Maloelap and other islands of the Marshall Group.

The following is a gist of their impressions during their stay in the Islands, told at a round-table conference sponsored by the Domei News Agency recently:

Domei: Please tell us about the life of our courageous and dauntless Japanese Forces, who are fighting there in the face of numerous adversities and hardships. Accurate knowledge of the war situation will surely spur the people on the home-front to exert more efforts in the construction of both aircraft and vessels.

Enjoy Moving Pictures

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: No recreational facilities are available there except for a moving-picture which is shown about once in two weeks. As it is hot all the year round, there is no change in the scenery. Coconuts grow in profusion everywhere while the shores are lined with thick foliage. We get tired of the monotonous landscape. Since fresh water is scarce, many of the Japanese Forces suffer from stomach-trouble. Dengue fever is also rampant there. When I first looked down on the islands from a plane, I was struck with the beautiful scenery. Miscellaneous colors tinted the lagoon, while the sea was brushed with light and dark hues. However, upon landing on one of those islands, I must confess I was rather disappointed to find nothing but runways, barracks, and coconut groves.

Paymaster Second-Lieutenant: The landscape of Ruot Island is not as monotonous as that of Maloelap Island, since there are some jungles and hills. The jungle areas reminded me of the tree-lined roads in Japan.

Plenty of Crabs

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: We often went fishing and caught fish which resembled giltheads, but they were not very tasty. The islands are abundant with crabs. We liked fried crabs best of all.

Domei: Could you get fresh water there?

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: The water was terrible. We stored rain-water in barrels and boiled it for drinking purposes. The well-water was infected with dysentery germs. Moreover, since larvae thrived in the rain-barrels, many of the soldiers succumbed to dengue fever.

In speaking of the fighting morale of the Japanese Forces in the Marshall area, both of these officers were unanimous in praising their comrades.

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: When the enemy air force attacked Otori Island on October 6 of last year, the Garrison Forces on Maloelap Island were ready to move into action.

Raiders Always Repulsed

Paymaster Second Lieutenant: When we were stationed in Maloelap Island, enemy planes appeared over the Island twice, but each time the Japanese Air Units repulsed them before the former could start bombing.

Paymaster Second-Lieutenant: The Japanese Forces on Kuezyerin Island were confident that they could repulse the enemy forces should they appear over the Island.

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: The Japanese Air Forces on Taroa Island once made a surprise-attack on Funafuti Island of the Ellice Group. Whenever planes came back from an aerial attack on enemy positions, the Garrison Forces, the land crew, and the Engineering Corps were wont to rush to the planes and unanimously ask about the attack. Upon being told that all the bombs had scored accurate hits and that several places had been set ablaze, they would clap their hands, overwhelmed with joy.

Praises Ground Crew

Paymaster Second-Lieutenant: Japanese Garrison Forces are equal to airmen in courage and valor, though they do not participate in spectacular aerial operations. Whenever fighter-planes take to the air, the members of the Garrison Forces wave their caps, encouraging their comrades and praying for their success.

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: Last year when the enemy attacked Otori Island in September and Taroa Island in October, we were sure that the Marshall Islands would be their next target. However, contrary to our expectations, the enemy launched attacks on the Gilbert Group. Being fully aware of the enemy's design after his attacks on Otori and Taroa Islands, we undertook strenuous training day and night. The night flight practice was especially severe and thorough. The commander, officers, and privates worked as one man, studying the enemy maneuvers and thus preparing themselves for the enemy's next move.

Paymaster Second-Lieutenant: I have often heard that enemy captives remark that they were scared of Japanese fighter planes.

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: In single-handed combats, enemy aircraft are no comparison to the Japanese. Enemy planes always appear in a formation of more than two. I think the enemy is scared to face Japanese aircraft single-handed.

Paymaster Second-Lieutenant: Should the number of aircraft be balanced, there is no difficulty in smashing the enemy.

Paymaster First-Lieutenant: The Japanese Air Forces must be provided with a greater number of aircraft. Japanese airmen are always prepared to meet death. Once a certain Petty Flight Officer came to me prior to taking to the air and smilingly said, "I am now going on an attack on an enemy position. I may not come back alive"

Paymaster Second-Lieutenant: Some members of the Navy Press Corps once remarked that they could not possibly understand how the Japanese airmen could remain calm and serene when confronted with danger. I remember well that once First-Lieutenant XX took off in a raging storm with his plane loaded with bombs. It was the fiercest storm I had ever experienced. There was a downpour all day long with the violent east wind sweeping over the sea at a speed of 12 to 20 meters an hour. However, such a storm could not keep this dauntless First-Lieutenant from winging on his way, ever intent on his duty.

Yasuda Unit's Heroic Last Stand At Buna, New Guinea, Vividly Told

The heroic last stand of the Yasuda Unit at Buna, New Guinea, for more than 40 days, cut off from all reinforcements, during which it inflicted a loss, in killed and wounded, of some 7,000 officers and men upon a numerically far superior enemy, has been described by Paymaster-Lieutenant X X who was in charge of accounts at the Buna garrison.

Captain Yoshitatsu Yasuda who led this heroic band of gallant troops was honored with two-rank promotion and posthumously made vice-admiral, according to an announcement issued by the Navy Ministry on Friday.

It was on September 18, 1942 that the paymaster, under orders to proceed to Buna, arrived in the jungleland of New Guinea. In October the enemy air attacks on the garrison decreased to about three times a day but in November they took a sharp upward turn and enemy aircraft would come some 24 to 25 times a day, beginning at about 4 to 5:30 a.m.

On November XX, the enemy commenced his bombing of the living quarters of the garrison troops. Then on XX of the same month the enemy, as expected, began landing operations. That morning, a large mixed formation of bombers and fighters came twice attacking the Japanese positions. They came in a force of 50 planes, including North American B-25's, Lockheed P 38's, Curtiss P 40's and Grumman F-4-F's. By persistent bombing and machine-gunning they demolished the building used as headquarters so that the headquarters had to be moved to a tent. The general feeling was that the enemy was "up to something."

True to the premonition, it was reported at about 10 a.m. that two enemy transports had been sighted off Cape Endaiadia. The cape is situated about 5 nautical miles east of Buna.

It soon transpired that the enemy force was a convoy of six ships of 8,000 tons or so each. At 10:50 a.m. the enemy was seen to begin descending to landing barges and soon the first of the batch landed at Hariko, several thousands meters east of Cape Endaiadia. As the terrain between Hariko and Buna was a terrible jungleland and as the garrison force was small and even part of it could be ill spared no positive move was made against the landing enemy.

That moment a mixed formation of Japanese bombers and fighters came over and sank five of the six enemy ships and wrecked the one remaining vessel. The damaged ship burnt all night and the scarlet flames licked the skies.

On November X X the enemy began artillery bombardment. Apparently he had landed heavy guns.

On November X X, an enemy unit came attacking. According to information subsequently obtained from a prisoner, an enemy force of about 10,000 had come across the Stanley Mountains, about 10,000 more by sea and still some more by air. Thus the enemy strength must have numbered more than a score of thousands. From what could be learned from the prisoner, a considerable part of the enemy force consisted of ignorant Mexicans who did not even know the names of their commanders and boys of about 16.

On December X X: A large formation of 84 enemy planes showed up.

December X X: The enemy used a lot of parachute bombs.

December X X: The enemy opened bombardment at 5:30 o'clock. We heard gun roars all day long. The bombardment was severest when it was concentrated within 200 meters of our position.

December X X: The enemy opened bombardment at 4:45 p.m. in the morning. It reduced our high-angle gun positions and the nearby jungles to ashes.

December X X: I penned my farewell report as follows: "The enemy's concentrated fire has destroyed our positions one by one. Our force repeated effective counter-attacks, sometimes with "human bullets," inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. For 40 days they have fought well. I am filled with gratitude for my superiors' guidance and the cooperation of the Air Units and the Army Units. I pray for the prosperity of the Empire and for the continued success of you all." I was filled with an indescribable emotion as I finished writing.

At dusk, a wireless message came from the Commander, telling me to come to the headquarters at an opportune time. I left for the headquarters at about 6 o'clock amid gunfire. In the dark anti-air raid shelter, the Commander was seated with the Surgeon and others.

"What can I do for you, sir?" I asked.

"Well, I just wanted to have a sight of you," he said, smiling.

He then fell to talking about the exploits of his subordinates. Then he hummed some native lullabies in a low voice. I was struck with his warmth of heart and his composure.

That was the last time I saw the Commander.

Another order for shifting the position came.

January X day: An undisclosed number of soldiers arrived with their report. I learned about Unit Commander Yasuda's last moments for the first time. According to the report, the Commander made two charges against the enemy in the western direction on the night of X day. The first charge was participated in by X X. How many took part in the second charge is not known. At about 2 o'clock in X day, he carried out the third charge, which turned out to be the final. A total of X X, including the Unit Commander, the Chief Surgeon, Special Service Second Class Sub-Lieutenant X X and privates, as one man dashed into the enemy position 50 meters west of our headquarters. The scene of our gallant fighters mowing down enemy soldiers with their swords was dimly visible in the dark of night, the report says. Special Service Second Class Sub-Lieutenant X X seems to have been the last to shout "Banzai!" Rifle shots had ceased completely at about 5 o'clock. Every one seemed to have met a heroic end.

That night I saw the Commander in my dream. He was beaming with a warm smile like that of spring.

"I'll die at Buna," he would often say. He must be satisfied.

NYE WARNS BRITISHERS

Says Big and Arduous Tasks Still Ahead of Army

Special

LISBON, February 10.—Lieutenant-General Nye, deputy chief of the British Empire General Staff, warned against exaggerated hopes about the progress of the war in the coming months when speaking at the Mansion House, according to a London dispatch.

"Many British," he said, "indulged in illusions that the war has been practically finished. But this belief is a dangerous error which the army does not share. On the contrary, the General Staff has always borne in mind when preparing its plans that great and arduous tasks await the British army in its battle against the determined opponent."

Eden Rejects Proposal

Special

LISBON, February 10.—The suggestion made to the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons to request King Victor Emmanuel to renounce the throne in favor of his grandson was rejected by the Foreign Secretary, according to a dispatch received here. Eden claimed that as long as the battle for Rome was raging, the time was not ripe for dealing with this question.

STATT KARTEN

Wir haben uns verlobt

MARIA WAGENKNECHT

RUDOLF BRUNS

Tokio, 13 Februar, 1944

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF CELEBES SMOOTH

Phenomenal Development Noted Since Entry of Japanese Two Years Ago

Domei

MACASSAR, February 10.—Healthy progress has attended the work of economic construction in Celebes since the Japanese Forces entered this city two years ago.

By dint of the burning ardor of the Japanese officials and people on the spot and their enthusiastic cooperation, Celebes' industry has seen phenomenal development.

This brilliant achievement is reviewed by Naval Civil Administrators who have been on the island ever since the Naval Administration was set up and who have been instrumental in laying the foundation for today's economic prosperity. The review follows:

Civil Administrator X X:

The work of construction in Celebes may be said to have gone through three distinct stages. The first stage was August, 1942, when administrative organs had to be perfected. The second stage which continued until about May, 1943, was the period of restoration and reconstruction. The third stage is that of the phenomenal progress that has been witnessed since.

Mining: Prompt and efficient undertakings were instituted for the tapping of such resources as nickel and mica which form an important part of Japan's fighting strength. Particularly rapid has been the mining of nickel, of which the present production amounts to many times the pre-war output. This more than fills our needs. The same may be said of natural asphalt produced in Boston and sulphur in Menado. Fresh undertakings have been started for the mining of coal in X X and copper and sulphurized iron in eastern Celebes. To sum up, the mining industry in the Celebes has seen remarkable progress and is contributing substantially toward augmenting our fighting potentiality.

Manufacturing Industry: There was a total absence of manufacturing industry on the island before the war. All necessities of life had to be imported. Following occupation by the Imperial Japanese Forces, manufacturing industry was started with a view to attaining local self-sufficiency and 30 odd factories are under construction, the better part of which are already completed. In fact, the manufacture of cement, power generation, etc. are already under way.

With the rise of industries and the smooth interflow of goods, the livelihood of the native populace has been solidly stabilized. The beneficial measures being taken by the Naval Administration in political, educational and cultural fields have won the gratitude of the islanders, who now face a bright future. Filled with the determination to annihilate our enemies, the United States and Britain, in cooperation with Japan, the islanders are doing their bit in the defense of their homeland by offering labor service, encouraging savings and making monetary contributions.

Civil Administrator X X:

Marine Traffic: The exhorbitant freight charges imposed by the K.P.M. Steamship Company of the Netherlands stood in the way of smooth traffic of daily necessities for the native inhabitants. Following the elimination of the K.P.M. after the war, maritime traffic was carried on by means of civilian boats for a time. With a view to expediting construction work and controlling goods traffic, the Department of Civilian Shipping Control was organized in June, 1942 to supervise navigation. The Department did good work. It has since been reorganized into the Civilian Navigation Association, which currently operates sail and motor-boats. The current traffic capacity is already several times the pre-war volume. In addition, ship-building is going on on a large scale. Then, again, X X steamships under Naval Administration control have recently been received and they are already running on regular services. A lot more sea-craft of various types are expected to be received. Then there are numerous civilian boats available. All in all, healthy progress awaits Celebes' maritime traffic.

Ship-building: Sail-boats are highly useful in the southern regions which lie in the so-called trade wind zone. Accordingly, the authorities have been at great pains to obtain as many sail-boats as possible. In the meantime, since the middle of last year, X X dockyards have been constructed for building sail-boats, and work is going on night and day with the goal in view of building X X sail-boats in the course of this year. Already, X X of them have been launched and all the rest are scheduled to be launched by the end of March.

As for the recruiting of crews, in March last year, we established the Mariners' Training Institute, where native youths are undergoing training based on the spirit of the Japanese seamen. The institution was enlarged in November last year. At present, sturdy youths in the general and higher departments are undergoing intensive training.

Land Traffic: Motor trucks, buses and automobiles had been burned by the Dutch troops when the Japanese Forces occupied the island and few, if any, were to be seen on the streets at that time. A census on automobiles in southern Celebes was made in July, 1942. There have since been periodical inspections made of motorcars. With X X Company taking whole charge of the operation of motor trucks and buses, there is smooth traffic over the whole of the 2,200-kilometer area of the Celebes.

Civil Administrator X X:

Food: Rice production in Celebes is said to be X X tons, of which the greater portion comes from the southern part. The Japanese method of agriculture has been introduced with considerable success.

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War Aims of America

(Continued From Page 4)

anybody else, should have known the true intentions of the Japanese Government as expressed in its most sincere and painstaking endeavors of the American-Japanese conversations on which, as at one of those decisive moments of history, the fate of humanity hung in a balance. That the United States Government should have taken steps on November 26, which made the American Chief of Staff of the Army to state in his instructions (as has been clearly shown in the Roberts Report) that "the negotiations with Japan seemed to be ended with little likelihood of their resumption; . . . that hostilities on the part of Japan were momentarily possible;" and which made the Chief of Naval Operations to send a mesage to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet stating in substance that "this dispatch is to be considered a war warning," and that "the negotiations with Japan in an effort to stabilize conditions in the Pacific had ended" was a fateful blunder of the first magnitude and an irretrievable tragedy in world history.

War Forced on Japan

The circumstances thus forced Japan to resort to arms for the protection of its very existence and self-defense, there being no other recourse left. It was indeed "unavoidable," and was far from the true wishes of the nation. When fire has once been exchanged, however, the American responsible leaders seem to feel no hesitation whatever in branding Japan as a "greedy" and brutal aggressor nation bent on territorial aggrandizement. President Roosevelt, for instance, said:

> Pursuing this policy of conquest, Japan had first worked her way into and finally seized Manchuria. Next she had invaded China. ... The Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, came next on the Japanese time table; and it is probable that further down on the Japanese page are the names of Australia, New Zealand and all the other islands of the Pacific, including Hawaii and the great chain of the Aleutian Islands. (December 15, 1941, message.)

The total mobilization is based upon this assumption; in fact, this is the fountain-head of all the policies of President Roosevelt. With all due regard to the necessity of propaganda in modern warfare, one cannot help shuddering to think of the grave responsibility of statesmen in plunging the whole nation into a great and terrific war of attrition. Such unwarranted condemnation, plus the demand for "unconditional surrender" has certainly served to make the Japanese people rise up to a man in defense of their nation convinced of the essential rectitude of its cause.

(3) The idea of national interest, expressed in terms of individual security and high standard of living, is gaining weight in America's consideration of war aims. But one cannot wonder whether this is not based on the pre-conceived idea of Pax Britannica and Americana pressed upon mankind in the post-war world. Is it not after all America's interventional policy originating from the same old economic nationalism? For the past half a century the Americans have shown a great concern over the matter of maintaining their standard of living. It had a direct bearing on their policies of immigration restriction. The Immigration Law of 1924 was an instance of such narrow nationalistic policy, and its Japanese exclusion clause has been indicative of the extent to which such policy could work damage in international relations. The United States has been intent upon maintaining the general welfare and security of her own people, even at the risk of breaking international agreement, or of ignoring possible repercussions likely to be disastrous among other peoples. Such attitude, however, cannot help but entail serious disturbances in the community of nations. Full employment proposition as a war aim will have to go through a complete reconsideration with thorough revitalization of its international aspect, if it were to survive.

(To Be Concluded)

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1944

Atrocity Stories Again!

The enemy has resorted again to his old stock in trade, that most vicious of underhand weapons—atrocity stories. This time it is about the alleged mistreatment of prisoners of war by the Japanese. At an obviously preconcerted signal, British Foreign Secretary Eden and American Secretary of State Hull on January 28 simultaneously opened up a blaring propaganda offensive against Japan, Eden with rather vague and general accusations about Japanese mistreatment of British prisoners in Malai, East Indies, Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere, and Hull with an alleged "eye-witness" account of Japanese mistreatment of American prisoners immediately following the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

For two weeks now, this lurid campaign of fomenting hate and blind passion has been going on full blast. So obviously false have been the charges and so transparent the motives of the enemy in resorting to these tactics at this particular time that Japan has tended to ignore the matter, but there is a limit to which dignified silence should be maintained. The action of the Japanese press recently in taking cognizance of this enemy campaign is therefore manifestly proper.

In view of the enemy's past record with respect to his invention of atrocity stories, this latest blast hardly requires refutation. The enemy is merely running true to type. Atrocity stories are an old device used by the Americans and the British time and again in every war. Whenever war effort at home lags, the British and American governments fall back on atrocity stories to whip up blind hatred against the enemy, relying on the basest of animal instincts to spur the people to greater endeavor.

American historians today admit how stories of atrocities supposedly committed by the Spanish authorities against Cuban insurgents, stories admittedly manufactured by American correspondents in the bars of Havana hotels, inflamed the American public into pushing the war with Spain in 1898. In the last World War, the British flooded the world with stories of Belgian children whose hands had been cut off by German soldiers, of mothers pinned with German bayonets to the wall, of Belgian babies whose heads had been hacked open by the Germans, of the Germans extracting oil from human corpses for use in manufacturing munitions. No one ever saw these things, but there were people who had heard from someone else, who in turn had heard from someone else, who in turn—and so on ad infinitum. And the source of all these stories was the British propaganda machine, as the British themselves later confessed.

In every war, the British and Americans wrap the cloak of false righteousness about them and accuse their enemies of incredible crimes; then after every war, in a revulsion of feeling, some individual with a more vulnerable conscience than the others comes forth to confess his part in the invention of these lies. But in the next war, when the going gets tough again, they trot out the same old stories and repeat the same old process again. So it was in past wars, and so it is turning out again in this present war. Years after this war is over, some conscience-stricken Englishman or American now in the propaganda service of his government will come forth to confess how he helped to manufacture the lies about the Japanese which his government spread to the world in the spring of 1944.

But in the meantime the world need not wait for the belated confessions of the liars. Wherever disinterested observers like the representatives of the International Red Cross have inspected Japanese prison camps, they have reported uniformly decent and humanitarian treatment of prisoners by the Japanese authorities. If still more proof were needed, there is no doubt that the Government will take steps to facilitate more extensive observations by objective parties. Certain it is that Japan, which is fighting for justice and humanity, has every reason to profit by making widely known the actual conditions in her prison camps which cannot but be to her credit.

It is significant that Eden is unable to present anything but vague generalities, pleading that Japan is withholding the facts. It is significant that the American charges, which are specific and detailed, allegedly based on the testimony of three "eye-witnesses", one of whom incidentally has already died from an accident in California, deal only with isolated incidents which supposedly took place almost two years ago in only one limited locality among the far-flung theaters of war. Who knows but that in the natural turmoil attendant upon the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, some of the prisoners failed for a few days to get the kind of food, shelter, and medical attention to which they were accustomed? At that particular moment, however, the Japanese troops themselves were going without food, shelter, and adequate medical attention. But at the first occasion when it became physically possible, the prisoners were given adequate care, despite the fact that the shortage of food, shelter, and medical supplies was due to the "scorched earth" tactics of the Americans themselves, as many of the prisoners have testified.

Yet the enemy propagandists have taken the unavoidable minimum of confusion which is inevitable in any war and have chosen to exaggerate and distort it in order to attribute to the Japanese a responsibility which was in no wise theirs—when in fact the responsibility lay with the previous actions of the Americans themselves. And on the basis of these flimsy and partial charges, the enemy would condemn the whole Japanese race of bestiality and barbarism! The shoe is on the other foot.

Furthermore, if these so-called "facts" which are alleged to have taken place nearly two years ago have been known for months to the American authorities, as they contend, why did they choose to make the charges now at this late date and at this particular time? It cannot be a mere coincidence that this propaganda offensive was started just at the time when the British and American public have hit a new low trough of war weariness, when discontent has flared up over the Anglo-American friction with the Soviet Union over the question of Poland, when criticism has become rife over the bogging down of the Italian campaign and the interminable procrastination over the second front issue, when a wave of strikes is wreaking havoc upon the British and American war industries. The report that the sale of United States war bonds has suddenly jumped as the result of the release of the atrocity stories suggests the real motives of the American and British leaders.

It cannot be a mere coincidence, either, that this propaganda offensive was started just at the time when the repeated Japanese protests against American atrocities, such as the numerous sinkings of Japanese hospital ships and the mistreatment of civilian Japanese internees, were getting too embarrassing for the American authorities to ignore any longer. Do the enemy leaders think that by their latest tactics they can cause the world to forget the mob violence against innocent Japanese residents in American cities, the brutalities perpetrated upon Japanese civilian internees at Tule Lake, Purana Kila, and elsewhere around the globe, the torture and massacre of Japanese residents at Davao, and countless other incidents of substantiated historical record of Anglo-Saxon savagery and maniacal depravity? Or are the enemy leaders preparing a pretext for further atrocities which they are preparing to commit in their desperation over the slow progress of their attack upon Japan?

Whatever may be the object of the present enemy propaganda, however effective such propaganda may be for the enemy's domestic consumption, the outraged world will not be misled by these latest fantastic inventions. Nor will the inexorable mill of history fail in the end to grind out a justly terrible retribution to these vicious Anglo-American enemies of mankind.

A Year Ago Today

February 13, 1943

Sweeping into action against the Chungking forces in Kiangsu Province, the Japanese Forces, with the newly-organized units of the National Government of China, are now smashing the enemy at every turn.

* * *

In an attempt to supplement its insufficient military strength, the British authorities in Iraq have been making various activities to force the puppet Iraqi government to effect a national mobilization of the people and to place the newly recruited Iraqi troops under British control. Public indignation against such an attempt by the British authorities, however, is rapidly rising and there have occurred conflicts between the people and British troops in various parts of the country.

Idealism in Modern War

Unostentatious in Strength and Kindness, the Imperial Forces Quietly Display Valor and Benevolence

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Enlightening upon the characteristics of modern war, Bernard Baruch, who is known today as the elder statesman in the closest relationship with President Roosevelt, said several years ago: "There are few rules and little chivalry in the mass madness of modern war. We lost a lot of men in personal encounter in the early months of the Great War because Americans didn't understand about eye-gouging, groin-kneeing, back stabbing and killing prisoners and wounded. We learned later that we were fighting a force to whom victory was everything and chivalry was a weakness. We played that game as well as any when we learned that there were no other rules. In this new era of legalized murder in mass, there are no laws of "civilized warfare" (except on paper) and whoever complies with those may lose the victory, especially when those rules are artificial and depart from realism. . . ."

Nobody disagrees with him when he says that "the engines of modern war are not merely a few great guns on the battle line, but every farm, factory, and unit of production—every dollar and ounce of human energy—ranged in battery to discharge the full of their output, not to the uses of peace, but to hurl its whole flood, converted into forces of destruction, as the enemy." And I admit that in all the complexities of modern warfare it will be extremely difficult, sometimes, to act in compliance with the laws of civilized warfare as they were defined a few decades ago. But it is quite another thing to disregard totally any humanitarian considerations in the conduct of war and not to try to make it less bloody and brutal. Should we surrender ourselves to force of circumstances without making any attempt, even though it may seem futile, to save humanity from falling prey to destructive forces in the world, there would be no progress in civilization. Progress in any phases of human culture has originated in a faith like a grain of mustard seed in the infinite possibilities of spiritual resources and constructive forces in human life. It therefore makes a vast difference in consequence between the attitude of total denial of idealism in modern war as expressed eloquently and plausibly by Baruch and that of the Field Service Code of the Japanese Army which inculcates: "Valor requires strictness, while benevolence must be universal. Should there be an enemy who dares to oppose the Imperial Japanese Army, the Army must resolutely resort to force of arms and deal him a crushing blow. However, even though force may compel the enemy to submit, should a lapse in virtue occur by the striking of those who do not resist or by failure to show kindness to those who surrender, it cannot be said that such an army is perfect."

Replying to interpellations in the Imperial Diet recently regarding inhuman acts of the enemies and the retaliations against them, Prime Minister General Tojo clarified his attitude on the question by stating: "If we immediately carry out retaliatory measures against inhuman acts of the enemy, it will accelerate the degeneration of the whole human race into a state of beastly existence. It is far from our wish that such a state of things should prevail." Strangely enough, this idea of retaliation, the principle of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, which was pointed out by the Master, 2,000 years ago as the most inadequate means of bringing about the ideal human society, appears to be adopted today by the leaders of the nations professing to be His followers. Their recent utterances and declarations are permeated by, if not openly expressive of, the spirit of retaliation and of revenge. The three-power declaration at Moscow regarding the alleged German atrocities is one instance of such a spirit. It says in part: "Let those who have hitherto not imbrued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty, for most assuredly, the three allied powers will pursue them to the uttermost end of the earth and will deliver them to the accusers in order that justice may be done." Whoever may have been the author of this passage, it certainly represents the most arrogant, self-righteous attitude of the western democracies and is utterly unchristian, speaking as they do as if they were the masters of the earth and the infallible judges of all world affairs. It reminds one of a parable in St. Luke telling of a pharisee who "trusted in himself that he was righteous and despised others." It is not only unchristian but also against the Oriental virtue of benevolence, which is no other virtue than kindness of heart and love of humanity.

Speaking of benevolence, the Field Service Code quoted above has further references to that Oriental virtue, among which the following may have a bearing on the matter under discussion: "Modest in its strength, unostentatious in its kindness, the Imperial Japanese Army becomes an object of admiration when it quietly displays its valor and benevolence." Prime Minister Tojo, also, supplementing his afore-mentioned statement of the attitude of the Japanese Government on the question of retaliation, explained the ideals of the Japanese Army as "righteousness, valor and benevolence."

Baruch may laugh at the idea of the modern army being benevolent, but it is the tradition of Japanese soldiers to be benevolent and even tender-hearted. According to our soldiers' code of morality, there can be no true valor where there is no tender heart. As a matter of fact, many heroes of the modern Japanese Army and Navy have been renowned poets, susceptible to delicate feelings expressed in the falling of spring flowers and the whispering of the autumnal wind. Many beautiful poems composed by the late General Nogi, hero of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War, and Fleet Admiral Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, are the gems of Japanese poetry.

If war has to be fought on the face of the earth in all its mechanized complexities and growing disregard of human elements, it is all the more desirable that idealism should be preserved and encouraged therein.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Naoto Kohiyama (1885-)

Naoto, the president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has published four volumes of his own poems:

White Clouds

Nani to yu Katachi mo nasade Shiroki kumo
Itsushika sarinu Omoi no gotoshi
White clouds, without shaping
Any definite form,
Flitted away ere I knew.
My feelings so rise and roam.

Fallen Leaves and Frost

Suman tote Ware no soseshi Tsuchi ni fumu
Shimo mo ochiba mo Natsukashiki kana.
I do feel an attachment for
The fallen leaves and hoar frost dense
I tread upon the ground
Selected for my residence.

None but a poet can feel an attachment for dense hoar frost.

The Uguisu

Uguisu mo Kiri fukaku hi wa Kuchibue wo
Fuki sutsu yama ni Tomo wo yoburan.
The uguisu in the mountain,
On a foggy day,
May call their mates,
Whistling loud and gay.

N.B. The uguisu is the sweetest of Japanese songbirds, quite different from the nightingale and from the Chinese bird ying, both of which have hitherto been considered to be the same.

The Field of Snow

Kagayakedo Hikaredo yuki no No wa sabishi
Koi mo mayoi mo Aranu yo ni ni e.
Although shining and glittering,
How lonesome is the field of snow!
'Tis like a world in which not love
Not illusion the people know.

Masatada Yamashiro (1884-)

Masatada, a dentist in Naha, the capital of Okinawa Prefecture, has published a volume of his own poems.

A Freesia Flower

Iware naki Ikari ni nageshi Tsubo wo tori
Tsuma wa iketari Furijiya no hana
My wife took up a jar I'd cast
At her in unjust anger,
And quietly arranged in it
A freesia flower.

A Bright Moon

Futo sora ni Tsuki aru wo shiri Atarashiki
Mono ni furetaru Gotoki Asakusa.
Having realized suddenly
That in the sky a bright moon shines here too
In Asakusa, the thronged street,
I feel I had touched something new.

JAPAN IN PERSPECTIVE

Empire Has Both Spiritual and Material Strength to Win War

By F. B. ICASIANO
Editor of Sunday Tribune Magazine, Manila, and Delegate to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers

I

Our firm belief that Japan possesses the felicitous combination of spiritual strength and material resources necessary in modern warfare to carry on the present war of East Asian liberation has been further fortified by our recent stay of 40 days in various centers of Japan.

This faith has not been born of a mere passing impression but is the result of three visits made in Japan through a period of seven years. Our first visit was made as a member of the First Filipino Press Tour of Japan in the spring of 1936, a year before the outbreak of the China Affair. Then, all Japan was at complete peace: gay, buoyant, outwardly carefree. Japan then was in her lighter mood.

The second visit we made as chairman of the First Philippine Cultural Tour of Japan and China in the spring of 1939. Two years of the China war had wrought changes upon her visage, we observed then; but Japan could still afford to smile the smile of wisdom. No change was visible to the casual observer.

All-Out War

Late last October, when it was suggested that we represent the Republic of the Philippines at the first General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers in Tokyo, we seized the opportunity to complete our study of spiritual and material Japan from the vantage point of a more ample perspective.

There are minor questions which in normal times might pass for idle, but which, on account of the abnormal mental attitude created by the emergency and the contradicting forces in the war of ideas, should merit sympathetic consideration. One may draw a fuller implication of the nature of these questions from the solicitude of friends and well-wishers who had hoped before we left Manila that we might come back if not sound at least alive. And when we arrived, how eager were the handclasps and the greetings! "I am glad you came back. You haven't grown gray hairs with fright, I see. You have actually grown more healthy, and your improved complexion does not betray the horrible time you must have been through."

Power of Justice

One naturally smiles at such good-natured faith in ghosts. When children tell us they see a fairy, or hope for Santa Claus to bring them toys, we give the same smile; who has the heart to scold? In spite of the victories already achieved, some people seem to be still of the impression that Japan has assumed her rightful leadership in so serious and tremendous a thing as the realization of the destiny of Greater East Asia's one billion peoples upon nothing more than naive faith in the power of justice to prevail unaided by material strength.

It was with the avowed purpose of getting a satisfactory answer to some of these questions of dissociating fact from fancy, both for our own private information and for the benefit of those Filipinos who may be willing to set their minds at ease, that we went to Japan by plane on November 3. After participating in the general assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers from November 16 to 20, we toured the cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Nara, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka, Taihoku, as well as other places. We revisited the old haunts of past visits, and more.

Our delegation was given the rare privilege to inspect one of the many huge airplane factories, dock-yards and military, naval and flying academies where they build up the men and morale responsible for crushing the enemy. With the avidity of a mind ever hungry for truth and a spirit partial to what lies underneath the surface of things, we tried to see and feel as much as it was possible to see and feel within the time at our disposal.

The Inner Life

We conducted separate tours through the art galleries, visited artists at their studios, and otherwise probed into those manifestations of the calm human spirit in the midst of a world in turmoil. We worshipped at the shrines, lived as the Japanese live, and absorbed as much of their magnificent inner life outwardly expressed in mass discipline, national unity, loyalty, unwavering faith in the sanctity and ultimate triumph of the East Asian cause, industry intelligently directed, and an almost illimitable self-abnegation.

In Japan, falling in line is both an expedient and a symbol. It represents the wilful surrender of 100,000,000 persons to the August Will as it does the efficient and well-timed synchronization of all activities at home with the exploits of the fighting forces on all fronts.

Japan has plenty of food supplies and other immediate needs produced right in the backyard. At their homes, even the children are organized so that every hand can help in some way to produce and serve.

With plenty of nourishing food and conscious each minute of the day that keeping a body healthy and strong is the combined responsibility of every individual and the state, people go about the streets trotting briskly to conquer the cold weather. Some of them march double time in groups singing on the way to office, factory, or school. They are among the most perfect specimens of sound physique and buoyant spirit. How was one to know that war actually is being waged by a nation whose people wear the contaminating sparkle of good cheer and deep serenity on their faces! It is as if one could almost read on them ultimate victory and lasting peace for all East Asia.

We turn to the temples and shrines, to the art galleries and kabuki theaters. Here, at every step, in every bit of air we breathed we caught the spirit undying, the spirit that gives power and motion and life to the gigantic responsibility of leadership assumed by Japan in the liberation of East Asia.

(To Be Continued)

War Aims of America

U.S. Intent on Maintaining Own Welfare Regardless Of Disastrous Repercussions Elsewhere

By YASAKA TAKAGI
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Part III

From the above cursory survey we are now in a position to proceed to our appraisal of America's aims of, as well as the steps which led up to, this war, with an understanding of the general background of her traditional foreign policies.

(1) With regard to the open door policy, we have already seen that it was essentially a policy of economic imperialism, and of interference in affairs of other continents. An important sequence is the fact that that policy would have served for the prolongation, if not perpetuation, of the semi-colonial status of China, had it been allowed to pursue its own course without impediment.

Every one would recall that at the very moment when the United States was protesting in the name of the open door principle against the so-called "twenty-one demands" of Japan, and for more than ten years thereafter, she was herself intent upon building up her position of paramount interest or hegemony in the sphere of the Caribbean—with strong measures, if necessary, swayed against weaker nations of that region. It is true that the United States could reinforce her open door policy in the Orient with her peace policy. But it should not blur the fact that exactly under the very principle of renunciation of force and the maintenance of status quo she was able to resort to her heart's content to the economic power, which was by far the most effective weapon at her command.

Shown in True Colors

Such was the substance of the open door principle shown in its true colors. Henry Adams once characterized this kind of economic expansionism as "McKinleyism; the system of combinations, consolidations, trusts, realized at home, and realizable abroad." No one who is familiar with the devastating power of domination of "big business" can help wondering whether its penetration abroad could have only beneficent result, although John Hay's favorite idea was to regard the Anglo-American cooperation in world politics as "partnership of beneficence." On the contrary, the open door policy would probably have made it increasingly difficult for China to emerge from its semi-colonial status. Dr. Beard goes a step further in his appraisal of this policy and expresses this idea in his own way:

> However understood in theory by the popular and missionary mind, the open door in China was in practice a cloak for imperialist intrigues. Nominally recognizing the territorial and administrative integrity of China, it formed a shield for constant interference in Oriental affairs by successive administrations in Washington and in other Western capitals. From start to finish, the "cooperating Powers," while competing ruthlessly among themselves for favorable positions in China, showed a willingness to unite in keeping China weak. (America in Midpassage p. 441.)

Side by side with the pursuit of economic interest, we may point out, as the second phase of the realism of the open door policy, pursuance of Realpolitik based on the old doctrine of balance of power—in spite of America's advocacy of ideals of international cooperation and world peace. The United States united, in support of the open door policy, with Japan and Great Britain to oppose Russia and Germany in the early years of the present century. Her approach since the last World War to Great Britain, and still more recently to Russia, as a move to coalesce against Japan, has been very conspicuous. As a matter of fact, the very existence and development of the open door policy itself owes more than anything to this balance of power in world politics. Unless and until the United States will have gone through very serious self examination and vigorous reconsideration, the equal opportunity objective, as it is, cannot hope to obtain hearty adherence of one half of mankind.

Not Infallible

(2) Turning to American advocacy of peace policy and fundamental principles of international relations, objective and unbiased inquiry would seem to lead us to the conclusion that America's position, however plausible though it may appear on the surface, is not by any means infallible. That it is untenable, or at least unconvincing, will be readily seen from the following observations on a few major points.

Respect for international law and order, sanctity of treaties and renunciation of force are undoubtedly all very desirable rules of conduct. But unless they are accompanied by some measures to meet the needs of ever changing realities of the different peoples of the world, these rules cease to be true governing principles among nations. It will indeed be difficult to defend them against the charge that they are mere "sounding brass" or even "a cloak" for selfish desire of the so-called satisfied nations. Equal right of the people everywhere in the world to live and develop, claiming their legitimate needs to be met, has got to be recognized. But what actually lasted, now fully for a generation, was the renunciation of change itself. The American principle of non-recognition which can be traced back to 1915 amounted, in reality, to nothing more than an attitude to ignore the need for change arising from the existing actualities of the situation.

It is true that, immediately after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the problem of "the peaceful change" was earnestly discussed by the world's forward-looking leaders for a brief period of time. It was then that some of the Japanese advocates of the same idea pleaded earnestly for its most serious consideration on the part of Anglo-American leaders. But nothing concrete has resulted. It is a well-known fact also, that Article 19 of the League Covenant which provided for the function of the Assembly to advise the members concerning "the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world," has never been effectively applied. In other words, "orderly processes" for modification of treaty provisions have, in practice, been denied to the nations which were dissatisfied with the existing conditions.

Constitute Coercion

Following their own way of thinking, the American Government and people seem to argue, with regard to the recent Japanese controversies which led up to war, that they had to resort to the methods of economic sanctions, such as moral embargo, freezing of assets and severance of economic relations in order to prevent or checkmate the use by the Japanese of military force. But the American people ought not fail to understand that such "measures short of war" actually represent economic force, controlling even life and death of the peoples against whom they are applied. They are, in fact, by no means "pacific;" on the contrary, they constitute coercion in the full sense of the word. Insofar as the matter of resorting to force is concerned, it is in substance not at all different from the use of military force. Former Undersecretary Welles recently referred to American high tariff policy, prior to the Trade Agreements system of 1834, as a process of "slow strangulation of international trade" and a chief cause of the world crisis (April 15, 1943, Pan-American Day address). It would have been only a step further to admit that the American policy toward Japan, which adopted ever increasing economic pressure, such as oil embargo during the critical months of negotiations in 1941, was nothing but a policy of economic strangulation. It was a striking pronouncement of this admission on the part of President Roosevelt himself that he stated, in July, 1941, that the United States would have been in war perhaps a year ago, had the supply of oil to Japan been cut off earlier. The encirclement by the ABCD Powers was a very actual, acute pressure against Japan. It was a war by economic force, in spite of America's repeated peaceable pronouncements, and has thus driven Japan to arbitrament of force.

Viewed from another angle, the American policy and war aims are both predicated upon the assumption that Japan has been and is dominated by the militarist, and is consistently prosecuting her program of world conquest. Now President Roosevelt, better than

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 4)